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# Economic and Social Council

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**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**
Tenth session
Vienna, 8-17 May 2001

## Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic discussion: "Progress made in global action against corruption"
4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.
5. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.
7. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (a) Victims of crime and abuse of power;
   (b) Effective crime prevention.
8. Strategic management and programme questions.
9. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session.

## Annotations

### 1. Election of officers

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that, at the commencement of the first meeting of a regular session, the Commission shall elect, from among the representatives of its members, a Chairman and such other officers as may be required.

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In accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure, officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected and shall be eligible for re-election.

Beginning with its first session, held in 1992, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has elected a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers at the ninth session were from the following regional groups:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chairman | Western European and Other States | Vladimiro Zagrebelsky (Italy) |
| First Vice-Chairman | Asian and Pacific States | Shaukat Umer (Pakistan) |
| Second Vice-Chairman | African States | Mokhtar Reguieg (Algeria) |
| Third Vice-Chairman | Eastern European States | Janusz Rydzkowski (Poland) |
| Rapporteur | Latin American and Caribbean States | Eugenio M. Curia (Argentina) |

A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, recommended that the regional groups should, whenever possible, strive for continuity in the composition of its bureau, in particular by electing at least one of the retiring officers of the previous bureau of each session to serve in the next bureau.

In accordance with the rotation policy established by the Commission, the Chairman of the Commission at its tenth session would be from the Group of Asian and Pacific States and the Rapporteur from the Group of Western European and Other States.

## 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council provides that the Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, adopt the agenda for that session on the basis of the provisional agenda.

In its decision 1997/232, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission under the agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

In its decision 2000/239, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its ninth session and approved the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Commission.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to establish its timetable for the session and agree on its organization of work. A provisional timetable for consideration by the Commission is shown in the annex.

### 3. Thematic discussion: "Progress made in global action against corruption"

In its resolution 9/1, entitled "Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Commission decided to continue to follow its established multi-year programme of work, according to which each session of the Commission should have one prominent theme. It also decided that the theme for its tenth session should be "Progress made in global action against corruption".

The Commission, at its inter-sessional meeting held on 18 February 2001, discussed the methodology for the thematic discussion. There was agreement that selected panellists should lead the discussion and contribute to an interactive dialogue on the theme of corruption during the tenth session of the Commission.

### 4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

*Firearms*

In its resolution 1998/18, entitled "Measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms", the Economic and Social Council decided that, once established, the ad hoc committee on the elaboration of a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime should hold discussions on the elaboration of an international instrument to combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including, inter alia, effective methods of identifying and tracing firearms, as well as on the establishment or maintenance of an import and export and in-transit licensing or similar authorization regime for the international commercial transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, to prevent their diversion for criminal misuse.

In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council invited States, when discussing the elaboration of the international instrument, to take into account, as appropriate, the views of interested non-governmental organizations and other interested parties; and recommended that States take into account, where relevant and appropriate, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, as well as other existing international instruments and ongoing initiatives.

At its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 26 February to 2 March 2001, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime approved the draft Protocol against Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and decided to submit the draft Protocol to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session for adoption.

The contribution of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the elaboration of the draft Protocol is described in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2).

*Explosives*

In its resolution 54/127, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, from within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group of no more than 20 members with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes, taking fully into consideration the issues listed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report, as early as possible, to the Commission on the results of the study, and directed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives.

The expert group on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes held a meeting in Vienna from 12 to 16 March 2001. Information on progress achieved by the expert group during that meeting will be presented in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2).

*Corruption*

In its resolution 54/128, entitled "Action against corruption", the General Assembly requested the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to report to the Commission, not later than at its tenth session, on the progress made in the implementation of that resolution and the steps taken by Member States to combat corruption and its proceeds. In the same resolution, the Assembly invited Member States to examine, at the national level, the adequacy of their domestic legal regimes in terms of guarding against corruption and providing for forfeiture of the proceeds of corruption.

The measures undertaken by the Secretariat in response to General Assembly resolution 54/128 and the contribution of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in initiating measures for the elaboration of an international legal instrument against corruption, together with the activities of the Centre aimed at developing an effective global programme for providing technical assistance to fight corruption, are described in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2).

In response to General Assembly resolution 54/128, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at its seventh session, held in Vienna from 17 to 28 January 2000, agreed that an international legal instrument against corruption was desirable, that such an instrument should be independent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and that the drafting of such an instrument should begin after the completion of the negotiations on the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto.

In its resolution 55/61, the General Assembly recognized the desirability of an international legal instrument against corruption and decided to start the negotiation of such an instrument in Vienna, at the headquarters of the Centre for International Crime Prevention. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report analysing all relevant international legal instruments, other documents and recommendations addressing corruption and requested the Commission, at its tenth session, to review and assess the report and, on that basis, to provide recommendations and guidance as to future work on the development of a legal instrument against corruption. The report of the Secretary-General, incorporating comments received from relevant intergovernmental organizations and the views of Governments provided to the Secretariat, will be before the Commission at its tenth session (E/CN.15/2001/3).

In its resolution 55/61, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/2001/3) and of the recommendations of the Commission, draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption. In its resolution 55/188, entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin", the Assembly invited the expert group to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to their countries of origin.

The Commission will be informed of the status of preparation and issues related to the meeting of the intergovernmental open-ended expert group on corruption, to be held from 30 July to 3 August 2001.

*Computer-related crime*

In its resolution 1999/23, entitled "Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the activities of the workshop on crimes related to the computer network, to be held at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to conduct a study on effective measures that could be taken at the national and international levels to prevent and control computer-related crime and to report on the conclusions of the study to the Commission at its tenth session. The report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the study (E/CN.15/2001/4) will be before the Commission at its tenth session.

**Documentation**

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of existing international instruments and recommendations against corruption (E/CN.15/2001/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime (E/CN.15/2001/4)

## 5. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/110, entitled "Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", the Commission, at its eighth session, drew up a preliminary draft declaration entitled "Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century". In its decision 1999/261, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the preliminary draft declaration to the Tenth Congress. In its resolution 54/125, the Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission and the Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action; and requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

In its resolution 55/59, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the States Members of the United Nations and the other States participating in the high-level segment of the Tenth Congress. In its resolution 55/60, the Assembly requested the Commission to continue at its tenth session its consideration of the findings and recommendations embodied in the Declaration and, as appropriate, the report of the Tenth Congress, and to take appropriate action; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action to include specific measures for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its tenth session. To facilitate its compliance with that request, the Commission will have before it at its tenth session a report of the Secretary-General on draft plans of action for the implementation of the Declaration during the period 2001-2005, prepared on the basis of the contributions made by Governments following consultations during the inter-sessional meetings of the Commission (E/CN.15/2001/5).

The Commission is reminded that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, decided that the Commission, at its tenth session, should undertake a review of the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings.

The attention of the Commission is drawn to rule 63 of the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which states: "After the completion of each Congress, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice shall make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to the present rules as it may deem necessary."

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2001/5)

Note by the Secretariat on the review of the role, function, periodicity, duration and rules of procedure of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (E/CN.15/2001/6)

## 6. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

*Technical cooperation*

In its resolution 55/64, entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly also reaffirmed the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of organized crime.

In its resolution 1999/24, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to collect information from Member States and relevant international organizations and other entities on their projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, recommended that the Secretary-General explore the possibility of expanding that initiative as a standing activity and requested the Secretary-General to report on that matter to the Commission at its tenth session. The report of the Secretary-General on projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/7) will be before the Commission at its tenth session.

*Global programmes*

In its resolution 1999/23, the Economic and Social Council noted the initiative of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in developing the global programme against trafficking in human beings, the global programme against corruption and the global studies on transnational organized crime, but stressed that the programmes promoted by the Centre should be formulated on the basis of close consultation with Member States and review by the Commission.

In its resolution 55/64, the General Assembly noted the programme of the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, including the three global programmes addressing, respectively, the trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission, and called on the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate.

The status of implementation of the three global programmes is dealt with in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2).

*Crime prevention and criminal justice*

In its resolution 1999/23, the Economic and Social Council called on the Centre for International Crime Prevention to reinforce its efforts to focus its technical cooperation activities on priority issues and concerns in crime prevention and criminal justice, to pursue a comprehensive approach in carrying out its operational activities, to coordinate fully its activities with recipient and donor countries and to interact with other relevant United Nations entities and with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council urged States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance, and called upon States to make every effort to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

In its resolution 55/64, the General Assembly expressed support for the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the area of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, and stressed the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to assist, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

In its resolution 1999/25, the Economic and Social Council urged the Centre for International Crime Prevention to promote projects contributing to the exchange of information and experience in crime prevention for the purpose of encouraging new forms of collaboration between countries at the levels of government, the community and non-governmental organizations.

*Cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies*

The initiatives taken by the Centre for International Crime Prevention to enhance its cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies, in particular in the field of technical cooperation, are reflected in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2).

*Resource mobilization*

In section II of its resolution 6/1, the Commission expressed its appreciation to the members of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization, and decided that the informal consultative group should also serve as the mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance, as envisaged in paragraph 15 of its resolution 5/2.

In section II of its resolution 7/1, the Commission called upon Member States to contribute on an annual basis, if possible, to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to cover the cost of improving the infrastructure of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and its capacity to develop and

administer the technical cooperation component of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to develop essential training tools; also called upon Member States to discuss with the Centre funding modalities and options for technical cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice; and encouraged Member States to provide the Centre with information regarding the achievements of technical cooperation projects executed by the Centre, highlighting the importance of such projects, in order to attract more attention to and enhance interest in them.

In its resolution 55/64, the General Assembly invited all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; and urged States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for developing assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly invited States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to provide technical assistance to requesting States for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth Congress and, in particular, to implement programmes designed to combat and prevent trafficking in human beings, the smuggling of migrants and corruption and to study and bring about action to combat and prevent transnational organized crime; and encouraged States to begin making adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto.

**Documentation**

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/2001/8)

## 7. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

In section I of its resolution 1998/21, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to continue gathering information and to submit to the Commission at its ninth session a report on the use and application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and to prepare updated reports where at least 30 additional States had replied in respect of a standard or norm on which a report had already been submitted.

Owing to the limited number of replies received, the Secretariat was not in a position to submit to the Commission at its ninth session a separate report on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The report of

the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9) will be before the Commission at its tenth session.

In its resolution 1990/51, the Economic and Social Council requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (now superseded by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) to keep the question of capital punishment under review. In its resolution 1995/57, the Council recommended that the quinquennial reports of the Secretary-General should continue to cover also the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

The report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2001/10) will be before the Commission at its tenth session.

**(a) Victims of crime and abuse of power**

In its resolution 2000/15, the Economic and Social Council noted with appreciation the work done by the working group of experts that had met in January 2000 pursuant to resolution 1998/12; took note of the finding of the working group that there was a need to provide adequate assistance to initiatives in the area of victim care; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on possible ways and means of providing adequate assistance to initiatives in the area of victim care, taking into account, inter alia, the existing mechanisms providing such assistance and the report of the working group and to submit it to the Commission at its tenth session; called upon the Secretary-General, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in cooperation with United Nations entities and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and invited the Commission to consider at its tenth session the report of the working group and the report of the Secretary-General. Information on the plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power will be presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations Standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9).

**(b) Effective crime prevention**

In its resolution 1999/23, entitled "Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Economic and Social Council invited the workshop on women in the criminal justice system, to be held at the Tenth Congress, to consider the desirability of conducting an international victimization survey on violence against women that would enable Member States and the international community to develop action-oriented policies to eliminate violence against women. Information on the elimination of violence against women will be presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9).

In its resolution 1999/25, entitled "Effective crime prevention", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an interregional expert group meeting, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, in order to analyse possible mechanisms for applying successful crime prevention strategies that were both situational and oriented towards social development to forms of crime such as urban crime, domestic violence and juvenile crime and, where appropriate, to new and emerging forms of crime such as organized crime, trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and corruption; also requested the Secretary-General, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, to conduct a study on possible cultural and institutional differences in effective crime prevention and to make the study available to the Commission; and requested the Commission to explore the possibility of preparing guidelines on crime prevention for policy makers and a handbook on crime prevention for practitioners. Information on the issue of effective crime prevention will be presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9).

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2001/10)

## 8. Strategic management and programme questions

*Strategic management*

In section I of its resolution 6/1, entitled "Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Commission requested its bureau to report on its inter-sessional work annually; and decided to establish a multi-year work plan, each year being devoted to a specific theme, in an effort to simplify the agenda of the Commission and to plan substantive discussions in advance. At its sixth session, the Commission established the themes for the seventh, eighth and ninth sessions.

In its resolution 1999/51, entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions", the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission to consider adopting a multi-year programme of work.

At its ninth session, the Commission decided that it should decide each year on the prominent theme for its subsequent session, as that would provide it with flexibility in selecting the most appropriate theme. The Commission is invited to select the priority theme for its eleventh session.

*Programme questions*

In section I of its resolution 7/1, the Commission called upon the Secretary-General, in line with the priorities of the United Nations as set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, to further strengthen the resources of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in order to achieve a better balance between its far-reaching mandates and its resources; and to pursue his efforts to redeploy savings in administration and conference services to the highest-priority programmes, including the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, for support to operational activities.

In its resolution 55/234, the General Assembly adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, including programme 12 (Crime prevention and criminal justice). The Commission at its tenth session will have before it the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.15/2001/11), for its comments and observations.

In its resolution 1999/23, the Economic and Social Council welcomed Commission resolution 7/1, section I, in which the Commission had decided to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and requested the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.15/2001/11)

**9. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission**

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its eleventh session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

**10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session**

It is expected that the Commission will adopt the report on its tenth session on the afternoon of the last day of the session.

# Annex

## Proposed organization of work

1. In its decision 1997/232, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission under the agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

2. The provisional timetable shown below is subject to approval by the Commission. As soon as discussion on an item or sub-item has been concluded, the following one will be taken up, time permitting. Suggested meeting times are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

## Provisional timetable

| *Date and time* | *Agenda item* | *Plenary* | *Committee of the Whole* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Week of 8-11 May 2001** | | | |
| **Tuesday, 8 May** | | | |
| 9.30 a.m. | | **Informal (organizational) meeting for members of the Commission and heads of delegations** | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 1 | Election of officers | |
| | 2 | Adoption of the agenda and organization of work | |
| | 3 | Thematic discussion: "Progress made in global action against corruption" | |
| 3-6 p.m. | 3 | Continuation of item 3 | |
| **Wednesday, 9 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 3 | Continuation and conclusion of item 3 | Informal consultations |
| 12 noon | | Closure of the list of speakers on item 3 | |
| 3-6 p.m. | 4 | International cooperation in combating transnational crime | Informal consultations |
| **Thursday, 10 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 4 | Continuation and conclusion of item 4 | Informal consultations |
| 12 noon | | Closure of the list of speakers on item 4 | |
| 3-6 p.m. | 5 | Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders | Informal consultations |
| **Friday, 11 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 5 | Continuation of item 5 | Informal consultations |
| 3-6 p.m. | 5 | Continuation and conclusion of item 5 | Informal consultations |
| 4 p.m. | | Closure of the list of speakers on item 5 | |

| *Date and time* | *Agenda item* | *Plenary* | *Committee of the Whole* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Week of 14-17 May 2001** | | | |
| **Monday, 14 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 6 | Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention | Informal consultations |
| 3-6 p.m. | 6 | Continuation and conclusion of item 6 | Informal consultations |
| 4 p.m. | | Closure of the list of speakers on item 6 | |
| **Tuesday, 15 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 7 | United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice | Informal consultations |
| 3-6 p.m. | 7 | Continuation and conclusion of item 7 | Informal consultations |
| 4 p.m. | | Closure of the list of speakers on item 7 | |
| **Wednesday, 16 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 8 | Strategic management and programme questions | Informal consultations |
| 3-6 p.m. | 8 | Continuation and conclusion of item 8 | Informal consultations |
| **Thursday, 17 May** | | | |
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 9 | Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission | |
| and 3-6 p.m. | 10 | Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session | |